NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

Lesters and packages should be properly

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE DEANA OF THE BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-LOST IN LONDON-BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25d st., between 5th and 6th ava.-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.-PRENCH THEATRE, Ith st. and 6th av. - Thu Const. PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st .- THE

THE TANMANY, Pourceomb street.—GRAND VARIETY OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE FAIR ONE WITH

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. COMIC VOCAL-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -COMIC BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway .-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's Min-

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 58th ata. THROUGHE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, -

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 27, 1870.

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Nor Quite READY YET .- A proposition brought forward in the British House of Commons for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales has been rejected, on the ground that it means the separation of Church and State in England itself. For this great step forward her Majesty's Commons are not yet prepared; but still it is coming, and is only a question of a year or two more or less of time

NEGLEY AND CODMAN. - A muss between big General Negley and little Captain Codman occurred last night in Washington, where all the little men seem to be getting into fights with the big men. In the case of Negley vs. Codman, unlike that of Hutchins vs. Washington, everything was strictly according to the code. First the lie, then a prompt and satisfactory knockdown, then a hit back and then apologies and drinks. No quibbling about seconds, or distance, or margia for difference of size, but a ready and rigid compliance with all the requirements such as would have warmed the heart of Bagenal Daly himself.

THE MAIN RESULT OF THE FENIAN EXCUR-MON-Irish balis have gored the Queen's Engtish dreadfully.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE WASHBURN POSTAL TELEGRAPH MEASURE. - We notice in the proceedings of Congress on Wednesday that Mr. Washburn, as the chairman of the Committee on the Postal Telegraph, offered to waive the eight of that committee to be called upon for a report during the present session, with the understanding that the matter should stand over as unfinished business. Considering the Improbability of any definite action this session and the vast importance of the subject, we shink Mr. Washburn has acted wisely. We hope he will urge this matter vigorously as soon as the next session commences. The time is ripe for the postal telegraph system. and it ought not to be delayed.

TRAIN GIVES FIVE DOLLARS. - George Francis Train has come forth to claim, no doubt, all the honor of the Fenian plan of campaign; for of course he must have made it. He has also announced his readiness to give five dollars towards crushing the British empire-and he can afford it, as he is supposed to be worth several millions.

The Confine Campaign on the Border. The despatches which we publish to-day from various points along the line of the Fe nian attack upon the British possessions Canada give a fair account of the progress of that enterprise, which began by the grabbing up of the "Commander-in-Chief" by a United States Marshal, even in the midst of his own army, with all his troops about him. A very curious and absurd incident it was, upon which it is unnecessary to make any other comment than that it is quite a novelty in military history. That the army should dissolve and vanish into thin air, leaving its uns, ammunition, and even its blankets, in the streets of Franklin to be gobbled up by the gamine of that village, as the despatches state, is not to be wondered at under these circumstances. The news from Malone, which ecites that a large body of Fenians, fifteen hundred strong, had taken a different point of departure and crossed the frontier and were advancing on Huntingdon, a town in Canada is not strengthened by any information received up to the present writing. Great events, however, are predicted to come off to-day, to a dead certainty.

It is probably a matter not worth much consideration whether these Fenian movements end in an ignominious failure or not. The fact that such adventures are liable at any time to be renewed, and thus keep the British provinces in perpetual anxiety; to compel the colonial government, at vast expense, to start out every now and then its local militia to meet a Falstaffian army from this side of the border, and to transport its regular troops from point to point, is sufficient reason, among a hundred others, why the British government should desire assist in the annexation of Canada to the United States. We have no reason to suppose that the Canadians themselves are opposed to such a measure. If, for instance, a transfer of Canada were offered in payment of the Alabama claims we hardly think that our government would refuse it; nor is it likely that the British government would demur to such an amicable arrangement.

It is pretty evident that whenever the Irish element in our population reaches boiling point and has money enough to transport its panoplied warriors over the border-guns, lankets and all the paraphernalia necessary for a good Irish row-that we cannot calculate upon any permanent peace for Canada.

The easiest way, therefore, to settle the whole vexatious question is for British statesmen, who must understand this question as well as we do, to favor the annexation of Canada to the United States upon the best arrangements which can be made between the two governments. This will end very speedily all raids and troubles either from Fenians or any other source.

The tone of the British press on this Fenian novement is noticeable for the enforsement of the action of General Grant. No doubt the English press and government would be delighted to see the United States authorities at Washington acting as a police force to protect their Canadian territory. It would be an easy and economical way of doing it. But this can not last always. If the British government does not see the wisdom of settling the Alabama claims we cannot answer for the chullition of ill-feeling towards England, which goes very far to build up a sympathy in the breasts of the American people for all such movements as this one now agitating the public mind, be it ever so contemptible in its manage-

The Isthmus of Davien Exploration.

While the news from the Gulf of San Blas, form us of the discovery of a practicable route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, it is, on the whole, favorable. Notwithstanding the continuous rains, the work of exploring and surveying had gone on without intermission, although the progress of the expedition was much impeded by the unfavorable weather. Twelve miles inland, over a summit level of not exceeding one hundred and twelve feet, had been examined, the principal route lying along the course of the Mandinga river. Explorations had also been made of the Nicalagna river, and a party under Lieutenant Hitchcock was exploring the Samgandi, which is the left fork of the Mandinga, and which, with the Nicalagua, flows in the direction of the Saa José. This latter stream is a tributary of the Marroni, which flows into the Bayamo on the Pacific side. It now remains to be discovered how high the source of the San José is, to decide upon the practicability of a route for an interoceanio canal between San Blas and Chepo. Already the first spurs of the mountains had been encountered, but they do not indicate that there is no low summit level along the entire route. Further explorations, which have doubtless been made by this time, were regarded as necessary before a final decision could be arrived at. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that the officers and men of the expedition have been working energetically and faithfully, and that, whether they discover a practicable route or not, the thorough survey they have made of the isthmus will be valuable to science.

A REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.-Our correspondence from Central America, published elsewhere this morning, gives the details of a successful revolution in Costa Rica. The whole affair was somewhat grotesque in its character. Probably in imitation of the famous trick played by the Greeks upon the Trojans, nine revolutionists hid themselves in carts containing grass, and which were driven into the barracks at San José. At a signal they emerged from their place of concealment, shot down all who opposed them, took possession, and soon after arrested President Jimenez. A new government was then installed, headed by Dr. Bruno Carranza, who will retain power until some other revolutionist deposes him. It is gratifying to know that no "tyrants" were shot. Jimenez and all the prisoners were set at liberty, and at last accounts everything was

THE FIRST REPORTS and only specific details of the Fenian battle and its consequences, near Cook's Corners, St. Arnaud, Canada East, were from the special HERALD reporter on the ground. Having made our arrangements all along the Canadian frontier for anything that might or may turn up, our readers will understand how it is that, as usual, we have to supply our contemporaries with the news.

Northern Pacific Railroad Job.

Mr. Conkling, from the Judiciary Commit ce, yesterday reported in the Senate a substitute for the bill regulating and making uniform the system of naturalization. The proposition is a good one so far as It does away with the many opportunities for fraudulent naturalization papers, and consequently fraudulent votes, but Mr. Conkling's bill goes almost so far as to deserve the title rather of "A bill to discourage naturalization." It takes the power of naturalization out of the hands of the State courts and puts it in the hands of the United States judicial authorities, where it plainly enough belongs of right, and it requires that ix months shall intervene after naturalization before the person naturalized may vote, which is a good blow against the prevailing system of making citizens of all the foreigners in the country just the day before election. But, except in large cities, where the United States courts are convenient, it will have the effect to discourage emigrants from taking out their papers. In the country United States courts are few and far between, and the foreigners will find these provisions so many difficulties thrown in their way. The Legislative Appropriation bill was further discussed and

The Northern Pacific Railroad resolution vas passed in the House yesterday, all the mendments that bade fair to divest the neasure of some of its most glaring frauds eing rejected. It has been fought for persistently by its friends in the halls and in the lobbies, and, as it gives away almost incomputable acres of valuable land to private parties for no conceivable return, it is but justice to the common sense and shrewdness of its adherents in the House to say that it was ought through. No Congressman who is suposed to have the ability necessary to represent even a constituency of Digger Indians could fail to see that the whole job was a big scheme to grab land from the government and give it to the schemers. When the bill was first introduced in the House it was less objectionable than it is now, and it was virtually defeated by the virtuous members. Since then, however, "change" of some sort has come o'er the spirit of their schemes, and the same bill, made more obnoxious, bas passed. It is an unsatisfactory way to account for it; but even Congressmen are "but men," as Bull Frog says in the "Rent Day," and the cadetship investigation and the Northern Pacific Railroad job are proofs of it. The bills to enforce the fifteenth amendment and to revive the shipping laterests were further discussed, and it was agreed to take a vote on the latter to-day.

The Sultan's Address from the Throne Abdul Aziz, the reigning Sultan of Turkey, or, as he is variously styled, the "Grand Turk," the "Grand Signor" and "the Commander of the Faithful," is rapidly conforming himself to modern usages and Western ways. For some years past he has been in the habit of assembling his Ministry in the palace of the Sublime Porte, which forms a part of his imperial residence of the seraglio, and gives official designation to the empire in all public documents, and has ddressed the council thus convoked in a regular speech from the throne, after the style of the Western constitutional monarchs. This year he has been peculiarly emphatic in expressing his sympathy with modern progress and in enjoining upon his Cabinet and all the functionaries of his dominion the steady pursuit of reform-agricultural, industrial and judicial, He comes out most decidedly for Internal improvements-railroads, river navigation, harbor facilities, better transportation, &c .and fervently returns thanks to the Most High

for the progress already attained. We publish this address in full in another olumu, as we have translated it from the original text, specially transmitted to the HERALD. It is highly interesting, in view of its source and the remarkable circumstances under which it has been pronounced. The mightiest potentate of the East has thus definitively arrayed himself on the side of modern ideas, and the light of progress, in completing its circuit of the world, at last is seen reflected from the Crescent above the minarets of St. Sophia.

NOT EQUAL TO BOSWORTH FIGHT .- The rlorious battle of Bosworth Field, as it hath een many times fought in the Bowery theatre, was a piece of combat-glorious and tenaciously maintained-by comparison with the great Fenian fight of O'Neill's soldiers. The Fenian battle was child's play to the three up and two down of the Bowery heroes.

TELEGRAPH CABLES TO CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. -Our letters from Panama and Jamaica contain the gratifying intelligence that the West India and Panama Telegraph Company were pushing forward the work of connecting the island of Jamaica with Cuba. Sir Charles Bright was of the opinion that by the first or second week in June Kingston would be in telegraphic communication with the United States and Europe. Some doubts appeared to exist as to the laying of the cable between Kingston and Aspinwall, because of a law of Colombia requiring five per cent of the net receipts of telegraph companies working in the republic. It was proposed to use the line intended for the isthmus for part of the extension from Demerara down the east coast of South America to Rio Janeiro. It seems, however, that the obnoxious law referred to has been repealed, and when this fact is known the original plan of connection with Aspinwall will probably be carried out. No matter what route is finally adopted we rejoice that the work is progressing and that before many months we shall be in telegraphic communication with Central and South America.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGLAMATION against the Fenians gives great satisfaction in England. John Bull is delighted with General Grant's fidelity to the neutrality obligations of the United States. General Grant, a faithful public officer, is simply "executing the laws," for which duty he was elected. President Johqson did the same thing, and President Van Buren likewise. This fidelity of our government to its treaty obligations is no new thing, that England should be rejoicing over it, although it is somewhat remarkable after the one-sided neutrality of the British Cabinet and aristocracy during our late Southern rebelclaims are still unsettled.

the American People. His Eminence Cardinal Antonelli accorded an interview to one of our special correspondents in Rome a few days since. The particu lars of this interesting occasion are published in our columns to-day. The narrative is prefaced by a biographical sketch of the eminent churchman-a man who has played such prominent and distinguished part in both the making and writing of the history of the ponti ficate during the past twenty years. The Cardinal Secretary of State is a worker in the world-attentive, continuous and close. He has studied mankind, and although he has passed the greater portion of his days within the walls of the Vatican he has, owing to his extensive, vast means of informa tion and in the keen and practised eye and ear of an able propagandist seen, as it were, the world, "which is a curious sight, and not at all as some good people write it."

Progressive in idea beyond the rule of hi

school Cardinal Antonelli pays great attention

to American affairs. He has studied the broad

transatiantic field of the future, and is evi-

dently happy to glean information from the laborers on its soil. He anticipates the democratic asylum of the tiara, the home of the Popedom, when the Old World centre of unity shall have crumbled to the dust and the mighty builders of the West be called upon to complete the grand Christian edifice the foundations of which were so securely laid and consecrated by the men of the East. Cardinal Antonelli has consequently informed himself as to the materialistic condition of America-our wars, our debt, or system of of finance and diplomacy. The climate of the American Continent has also been considered in all its varying phases of temperature, and storms, and solstice heats by the divinefact which gives us additional reason to be lieve that the members of the Sacred College have been reflecting seriously, perhaps debating, the original assertion of the HERALD, uttered many years since, to the effect that the seat of the Popedom would eventually be transferred to American soil. The Cardinal, who was evidently in a genial mood towards our special writer, may also have been considering how appropriate and kind at the time was our first tender of American hospitality to the first emigrant Head of the Church and our offer to make his Holiness as comfortable as possible after his first landing. When we then wrote the Italian element controlled the College of the Propaganda to a very great extent. We alluded, consequently, at the time, to a stranger. The aspect of the question of the succession has altered considerably since. The American Episcopal element has become a great power in Rome. The tiara may thus come to us. This does not by any means alter the intent of our original feeling towards the bearer of the Seal of the Fisherman individually. Should, however, the ballot of the Conclave settle the call of the Holy Spirit, the "ascending and descending," the Anabanointos and Katabanointos of the Holy Scripture on the head of Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli, none shall rejoice more sincerely than ourselves. The utterances of his Eminence to our special correspondent prove that he is progressive and will consequently be the "right man" in the place, if chosen, at least for a period, and to tide time still onward towards the day when the universal Church shall be reconsecrated in accordance with the inspiration of the Sermon on the Mount.

MEXICAN SMUGGLING-PRESIDENT JUANEZ IN A NEW LIGHT.—The investigations which have been made by a committee of Congress touching that very interesting and lucrative branch of business, the business of smuggling over the Mexican border, have brought out President Juarez before the world in anything but an enviable light. We had supposed him to be a patriot and an honest man, and the general sentiment of our loyal States during our Southern rebellion and the French protectorate over Mexico was that of admiration for the bravery of Juarez in his struggle with Maximilian and France, and of approbation of the course of Secretary Seward in standing by Juarez as the embodiment of the Mexican republic. Now, if these reports of this investigation into this Mexican border smuggling be true, Juarez, as a confederate smuggler, was an active and useful ally of Jeff Davis to the end of our Southern rebellion, when, for all that time, a word at any time from Mr. Seward would have driven Juarez out of Mexico. If this testimony is true, and we are afraid it is, General Grant will be justified in bringing Junrez and Mexico to a prompt and decisive settlement.

OUR LATEST ADVICES FROM BRAZIL report the opening of the Chambers with a speech from the Emperor, in which, to the surprise of everybody, no reference was made to the proposed emancipation of the slaves. Probably this omission was due to the fact that the conservatives are largely in the majority in the Brazilian Chambers, and they represent the pro-slavery element in the empire. Unfortunately for the liberals, they opposed the war with Paraguay, and its successful termination has placed them in a more decided minority than ever. However, Dom Pedro is too shrewd a monarch to run counter to the tendencies of the age much longer. He once expressed himself as favorable to gradual emancipation, and we trust that he will recognize the policy of coming out openly in opposition to the contiquance of slavery in his realm.

WONDERFUL FISH INVASION OF NEW JERsex. - It has been a tradition of this vicinity that the hunters sometimes went out to "shoot shad with a shovel," and in Jersey they are realizing the possibility of that peculiar way of taking fish. An irruption of Fenian bluefish on the peaceful coast has driven the shad and mossbunkers shoreward in such numbers that they crowd one another up the beach and up all the little streams for the whole length of Barnegat Bay and Little Egg Harbor. So lined is the shore and so filled are the little streams that the countrymen are actually shovelling the live fish into their great farm wagons as fast as they can carry away a load and return. Shad sell in that country for twenty cents a bushel, and menhaden illimitably fertilize the corn fields. This tall sort of fishing is fatal to many of the bluefish also, lion, and considering, too, that those Alabama | but we hope it will not make them scarce later

General Fester and "Mr. Q'Neill."

The King of France, with forty thousand men, But this was nothing to General O'Neill's last invasion of Canada. He likewise marched up the bill; but he got into a fight, and while the battle was going on he came down on the side of the hill, and, entering a house, perhaps for some refreshment, was claimed by the United States Marshal for the District of Vermont as his prisoner, the Marshal and his deputy being on the ground and on the lookout for an overt act against our neutrality laws. General George P. Foster is the name of the Marshal. "Sir, I shall resist your arrest," said General O'Nelll. "It will be useless, sir," said General Foster. "But, sir, I am armed," said O'Neill. "So am I," said Foster. "John, open that carriage door. Now, Mr. O'Neill ('Mr. O'Neill' is good), get into that carriage or I will put you in. I am going to take you to St. Albans right through the midst of your men, and if you make the slightest outcry I will shoot you dead." "Mr. O'Neill" saw that "the game was up," and so he surrendered, obeyed the orders of his superior Moer, and was carried off, his unexpected adventures at the expense of the United States culminating in Burlington jail.

Now, of all the practical jokes ever played upon the commander of an army in the crisis f a battle, this joke upon O'Neill is the funniest. That United States Marshal Foster is not only a trump, but he is a wag; he has not only the coolness, tact and courage of a first rate officer and soldier, but he has also a vein of wit and humor that would make him an excellent comedian. The capture and abduction of "Mr. O'Neill" from his army in the crisis of its first battle, beats any curious thing produced in military science by Fox, of the Olympic, or the nigger minstrels. In point of fun it beats the surprise and flight of Jack Falstaff from his highway plunder. This remarkable capture, however, of the Fenian General carries with it a good moral, and it is this: when in command of an army engaged in battle on a hostile frontier enter no house for rest or refreshment without first ascertaining who is inside.

Woman's Idea of Government. The public have during the past few months been interested and perhaps edified by the ideas and impressions put forth by Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull upon the broad, general subject of human government, as well as by her subsequent nomination of herself as a can-didate for the Presidency in the election of 1872. The articles in which she has announced these views and purposes have from time to time appeared in the HERALD, and to-day we present a further communication on the ques tion of the "Limits and Sphere of Government." It is evident that Mrs. Woodhull is imbued with at least one very sensible idea, and that idea is one which it would be well for large numbers of aspirants for public positions to emulate-viz., that fitness is the first prerequisite of qualifications entitling the seeker to enjoy the position sought for. This It is, doubtless, which has led her not only to study and perfect herself in the nature of the functions she seeks to exercise, and their effect, and, in the honest belief that she does understand the question, to give her opinions to the people, that they may judge of her ability and the correctness of her views. At the same time it is somewhat difficult to

see what good will come out of this particular Nazareth. Mrs. Woodhull offers herself in apparent good faith as a candidate, and perhaps has a remote impression, or rather hope, that she may be elected, but it seems that she is rather in advance of her time. The public mind is not yet educated to the pitch of uniersal woman's rights. At present man, in his affection for and kindness toward the weaker sex, is disposed to accord her any reasonable number of privileges. Beyond that stage he pauses, because there seems to him to be a something which is unnatural in permitting her to share the turmoil, the excitement, the risks of competition for the glory of governing. There is therefore but one position that may be taken in considering the aim of this ambitious lady, and that is that, perceiving and fully appreciating the natural obtuseness of man, she has boldly put herself forward with a view to wearing down these scrapulous angles in his sympathetic character and nature, and that she will, after all, be content with the knowledge that she has done her fail share in educating him for the new order of things which shall supervene when woman in all matters has equal rights and duties with him.

MUSIC IN MADISON EQUARE.

The new rigime in the management of the public parks of the me ropolis has conferred an inest boon on all classes in increasing the number of open air concerts, and thus bringing music within the reach of all. What before was confined to Central Park, and only permitted to be enjoyed there once a week, is now extended to almost every quarter of the city. Madison Park presented a gayer appearance than usual yesterday afternoon. Around the temporary stand in which was grouped the superb band of Grafulla, thronged a circle of delighted listeners of crapita, thronged a creic of delighted listeners of all classes. The inner part of the circle mainly consisted of children of every age, from the baby in arms, which seemed anxious to add its shrift treble to the music, to the precoclous gambi in all the glory of his first eight. It seemed as it all juveniledom was out for the occasion, and anxious mothers and nurses were in a constant worry as their precious charges because lost in the ever-moving stream of little himanity. Even the butterfless of the avenue stopped for a moment or entered the Park as some strain from the band reached their east through the dim of stages and objurgations of fusciole drivers. At they o'clock Mr. C. W. Wernig gave the signal with his bation, and the strains of the buildant march from Donizett's "Genama di Vergi" attracted every one within hearing to the spot and narrowed the aforesaid juvenile circle, despite the efforts of the blac-coated M. P.'s, who wished to pressive it initial. Now and then some recitoes gamin would describe a diameter or a chord by running across the space within but his geometrical process was generally attended by a grow! Iron a blue coat, with an occasional rap of a ration, like that which beials a laggard in geometry in a rural seminary. Then came the lowy "stradelia" overture, a melodious song from Gumbert and one of Stratas' dashing gamps. The following was the until programme:—

PART I. Grand March, Genama of Vergi.

Doctorius

thre programme:— PART I.

1. Grand March, Gomma C. Vergl. Donizetti
E. Overture, Statelik. Flotow
E. Air, The Bark Limitens Gunneert
4. Galop, Lefenkes Blut. Samuss

Popular Aira.

We have never heard the glorious overture to "La Muette de Portici" played with more spirit and etco. The band is admirably balanced and play together as only trained musicians can do. Oa next Saturday they give a concert at the Park.

ELECTION IN TENNIESEE.

The Memphis judicial election restorday passed off without a single disturbance. The demogratic threat is probably dected by a small majority over the fusion ticket.

PERSONAL INTEGLIGENCE

Covernor A. H. Holley, of Louisvin's, and General ames A. Cunningham, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel

Ralian Minister; H. S. Wilkinson and Dr. J. ukins of Yokohama; J. B. McGullough and Dr. J. H. Clay or rogonams; J. B. McCullough and Dr. J. H. Clay-borne, of Petersburg, Va.; Colonel J. C. Bates, of New Orleans; Judgo R. Cochrano, of Waite Plaine's, Colonel J. Craigin, of Pennsylvania; Judge H. O. R. Tucker, of Troy; Colonel John Hall, of Boston, and Major George Dudley, of Connecticut, are at the Metropolite. Held. Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel J. Winthrop, of Newport; Colonel J. W.

Moore, of North Carolina; Colonel J. W.
Moore, of North Carolina; Colonel Eugene E.
Molean, of New York; Samuel Scotland, of Peru;
George F. Peabody, of Philadelphia, and Dr. North,
of Charleston, S. C., are at the New York Hotel.
H. Banolihet, Peruvian Consul at San Francisco,
and M. Godeaux, French Consul at New Orleans,

Colonel T. H. Candeld, of Vermont; Major Bras-tow, of Massa husetts; Judge Nelson, of Pough-kepsie; Colonel W. B. Galbratth, of Mempilis; J. M. Russell, of Calcutta, and Josian Quincy, of Bos-

ton, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Attorney General S. H. Hammond, of Albany;
Major C. P. Plunkett, of Hartford, and H. F. Sweetzer, of New York, are at the Hoffman House. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, of London, are at the

Coleman House.

Judge Crosby, of Massachusetts; W. L. Bowen, of the United States Navy; Sextus Shearer, of Cali or-nia; J. C. Palmer, of Hartford; Thomas Biair, of the United States Army, and H. A. Risely, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Colonel James Worth, of Saratoga Springs; Major

M. B. Butler, of New Haven, and Clinton Eddy, of Albany, are at the St. Charles Hotel. A. T. Antelo and F. Rogers, of Philadelphia, and

Preminent Departures Colonel Alexander Moore, for Fort Leavenworth; Senator W. H. Garpeuter, for Washington; F. L. Ladim, for Sing Sing; Colonel Hunt, for New Haven, and Colonel E. Hughes, for Washington.

Personal Notes.

From the London papers of the 7th inst. we see that, at the annual election of Foundation Scholars of Trinity College, University of Cambridge, England, Mr. George Lockhart Rives, of the city o' New York, stood first on the list of the three scholars of the second year, then elected after the examinations. The emoluments of this honorable distinction are about nine y pounds sterling a year, tenable for three years. Mr. Rives graduated in the first class

of honor in 1833 at Columbia College, New York. General Hiram Barney has the largest vineyard in Iowa, and the papers out there are going of about it, but they call him .Karney. What is it Byron says

Two ex-Confederate officers are teaching colored schools in Grimes county, Texas. It is to be hoped they will not teach the young colored idea how to shoot their own old way.

OBITUARY.

Richard Stockton Field.

This gentleman died at his residence in Princeton N. J., on Wednesday evening last, after a protracte lilness. He was born in New Jersey, received a good of his native State, where he gained reputation as a lawyer. Although an active bolith tan he never held office until 1882, which he was appointed a Senator in the United States Congress, to fill the seat made vacant by the death of John R. Thomson. Turn position he held for a few months when President Lincoln appointed him Judge of the District Court of the United States of New Jersey. In 1866 Judge Field attended the "Loyalitate Convention" held at Philadelphia, in the capacity of a delegate. His political views were those of the extreme wing of the republican party. Socially he was a clever, hospitable genuleman, of decided ability and of unquestioned integrity. of his native State, where he gained reputation as a

Rev. Isaac Collins, a venerable Methodist clergy man, of Baltimore, died in that city on Wed and eighty-one years. He had been a minister of the Gospel for upwards of sixty years. He sorved under General Harrison as chaplan and soldler on the lakes in 1812, and was one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814.

FIRE IN ANN STREET.

Burning of a Paper Stock Warehouse-Lon

810,000.

About a quarter past twelve o'clock this morning officer Denieavy, of the Second precinct, discovere fire in the premises No. 20 Ann street, occupied as a paper stock warehouse by Mr. Newman C. Lyon. The alarm was immediately given, and the fire steamers and police arrived soon after, the fire steamers and police arrived soon after, and going vitorously to work the fire was confined to the floor where it originated, although considerable damage was done otherwise, to the basement, occupied by Mr. H. Mouquin as a large beer and wine room, and to the upper floor of the building, as well as to the building No. 141 Fulion street, occupied—the basement by Mr. Mouquin, whose wine room extends through the block from Ann street, on the ground floor and second floor by Sherwood, Poole & Co., dealers in boys cothins. The damage will probably loot up in the neighborhood of \$10,000, and may exceed that sum. The principal suffering water. Both are most probably covered by insurance. Major, Workle & Co., lithographers, 141 Fulion street, were slightly damaged.

WHY THE CITY OF BOSTON SUKK.

Meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the The above named society met last night in their

rooms in Cooper Institute, when Professor DARBY read a paper upon the subject of improving the sanitary condition of the city sewers.

Mr. WYATT also read a very important and Mr. Wyart also read a very important and interesting paper upon the subject of "The Ship of the Future." After speaking of the great contest now going on between the three leading nations of the earth—Englant, France and the United States—for the earth—Englant, France and the United States—for the earth—Englant, France and the United States—for the eartying supremacy of the seas, and showing very clearly that the late war was the cause of our being behindhand in the race, Mr. Wyatt said that it would be but a low years before the United States will have gained at and more than size ever lost. England, he said, is building nothing out iron ships, while we still cling, and wisely too, to wooden ones. Aside from the great difficulty experienced in keeping the bottoms of for chips clean the suddlen changes of temperature have such a great effect upon them as to render them actually unsafe. He was he said, clearly of the opinion that to this great detect in iron ships might be attributed the loss of the City of Boston; for, coming, as size undoubtedly did, into the immedia e vicinity of lebengs when her whole built was heated through by the furnices caused so suided and great a contraction as to break her into pieces. This theory, he said, had been clearly demonstrated in our monitors during the war.

THE WOODLAWN RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 26, 1870. races, and there was a very large attendance The sport began with a hurdle race, two mile heat eight hurdles, for which there were three entries.

The following is the summary:-

AFFRAY IN AN OFFICE.

An altercation occurred yesterday mounts a between

Joseph Bernardo and Antonio Caseia, I' , the intelligence office at No. 131 Liberty street, which fluxly gence once at No. 131 Liberty street, which finally resulted in bloodshed, Casela, with savage scattarness, bunging a dirk knife into the ack of lecture of the property of the party of the party of the purpose of once of the policy arrived a precinct, who arrested the fraction of once of they, the Twinty-seventh man was then conveyed to Bellevie H. p 53, and the province of the policy in the matter was thereby exhausted.